

TIME MAGAZINE

7 May 1956

West Berlin, Bonn.

Berlin, city of rubble, refugees, and occasional patches of glitter, is an Alfred Hitchcock dream of subterfuge and suspicion. In back streets, darkly mysterious houses lurk behind high wire fences, suggestive of darker and more mysterious doings within. Newsday recently reported 27 German spies in Western intelligence.

clothed in grey, a New York's Mad Men style, with armpit holsters, a sergeant—report to different quarters and rarely know what they are doing up to.

In a city where there is no spot better suited to a spy scheme of things than the dimly lit corner known as the "Kudow" and in the "Kudow" station, the way, as Alt-Germany, the ducks and the like commissars in Alt-Germany, the streets. Berlin's only way to the West, all corners lazily in the "Kudow" and close to the boundary between East and West stands a U.S. Army Signal Corps station, its reticular ear to the "Kudow" at East Berlin's busy "Kudow" station. Two rings of barbed wire, a post, and

the station, the construction and operation of Rudow's radar station had fed the gossip of bored Americans in the occupied city. There were those who remembered a civilian engineer hired to supervise the job; he had quit in disgust because the blueprints seemed so crazy. "Why build a cellar big enough to drive through with a dump truck?" he asked, and was told to mind his own business. Others recalled seeing friends whom they knew to be engineers suddenly appearing at the station wearing the insignia of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Why? An amused shrug was the only answer questioners ever got—but last week the Russians thought they had found a better one. One night at 7 o'clock, an angry, chunky Soviet colonel named Ivan Kotsiuba, called a press conference in the city.

lin. Purpose: to prove to the "American organizations" of a secret tunnel under East German territory, "with the criminal intent of spying." Offered a chance to see for themselves, the Western newsmen were taken to a die some 500 yards from the radar station at Rudow.

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Volkspolizei stood by. Mobile generators were humming to provide lights for the occasion, and at the entrance to a hole dug in the ground, a colonel of the Russian signal corps was on hand to explain it all. Ten feet below, its entrance a hole cut in the roof by the Russians, lay the tunnel itself: a cast-iron tube about six feet in diameter and 500-600 yards long, crammed with electronic equipment, cables, tape recorders, ventilating apparatus and pumps of both British and American make. At the East German end, cables led out of the main body of the tunnel to a separate chamber where they were linked to two East German cables and a third used by the Russians. What was at the American end? The newsmen were not permitted to know. As they crawled westward, a sandbag barrier barred the way, its purpose emphasized by a sign reading in English and German: "You are now entering the American sector."

"This tunnel," said the Russian expert, with a note of admiration, "was built to last years. The party responsible must have had a lot of money."

Who was responsible? Not the Pentagon, the State Department, nor the Central Intelligence Agency, was saying. But as Berlin's papers crept carefully with the news, one Berlin editor told a ranking U.S. official: "I don't know whether your people dug that wonderful tunnel or not, but whoever it was, let me say I think they did it well. It's the best thing that has happened in Berlin for a long time."

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WASHINGTON POST

1 May 1956

The Tunnel of Love

The United States Government has not yet made any official reply to the Soviet and East German allegations and protests concerning the 300-yard tunnel that American intelligence operatives are said to have built underneath the border between West and East Berlin for espionage purposes. Meanwhile, assuming the story to be correct—we cannot help thinking the Communists have made a grievous mistake to raise so much fuss about their discovery. They are even said to have conducted special propaganda tours through the tunnel and to have exhibited the wiretapping and other recording apparatus that the Americans are supposed to have installed inside it.

The probable result of all this has been to give the anti-Communist resistance in East Germany a good deal of amusement and encouragement. Certainly it must have served to strengthen the impression of American resourcefulness and thereby to restore some measure of our prestige—which apparently had been deteriorating since the equivocal attitude taken by the American authorities in the East German uprisings of June, 1954—among the captive population. The reaction of their kinsmen in West Germany is probably a pretty good index to their own.

In West Germany the story has been accepted at face value with astonishment and delight as an evidence that the tradition of Yankee resourcefulness and ingenuity is not a myth after all. Espionage is one game in which the Communists were deemed, even by their enemies, to be particularly expert and our own side to be dismally inept. Very few Germans, as the *Frankfurter Neue Presse* exultantly observed, even suspected that the Americans "were capable of so much cleverness"; and it would be even more devastating to Communist prestige if it were disclosed that the espionage tunnel had been in operation for some time before the Communists became aware of it.

Indeed, if the tunnel episode turns out to have been the product of Yankee ingenuity, there is an interesting parallel in American history. During the siege of Petersburg in 1864, an enterprising Union officer from the Pennsylvania coal fields conceived the idea of mining the Confederate positions from a tunnel under them. The tunnel was dug and the mines were finally set off; and though the operation was a fiasco in part because of the failure of Union commanders to execute orders, the boldness of the stroke has compelled admiration ever since.

the greatest of the cold war is the "American spy tunnel" now on exhibition in East Berlin.

The 500-yard tunnel represents a venture of extraordinary audacity—the stuff of which thriller films are made. If it was dug by American Intelligence forces—and that is the general assumption—it is a striking example of their capacity for daring and cunning.

Indeed, the tunnel, according to a report by a West German newspaper, was dug by a team of skilled and experienced operators who had been employed by the tunnel's discoverer, the tapping of 250 Communist long-distance telephone lines running underground in Berlin. The lines apparently included some running to Soviet satellite state in Eastern Europe, as well as Soviet Army circuits in Germany.

Snack Bar Thrives

The tunnel, discovered by the Communists a month ago and now the main sightseeing attraction in Berlin, can be visited by making a twenty-minute drive from the center of Berlin to the southeast corner of the city.

A little snack bar is doing a thriving business near the eastern end of the tunnel, catering to East German factory delinquents brought to see the work of "American imperialists."

After inspecting the tunnel, the workers record their impressions in a visitors' book. The book contains the signatures of foreigners on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Even a Soviet official is listed.

The tunnel, six feet in diameter and with its roof twelve feet below the surface, was dug from a point 200 yards inside the American sector of West Berlin. It runs eastward to a point 300 yards inside the Russian sector. The western entrance lies in a sparsely-populated locality called Rudow.

Only the eastern end of the tunnel is open for visitors. A long compartment at the eastern end of the tunnel, a Communist guard post and a communication room on hand to a thick steel door at its western end. The room is one of the most interesting features of the tunnel—its walls are covered with the names of the tunnel's builders.

From the eastern entrance, a visitor can walk westward for perhaps 100 yards past the point where the tunnel crosses under the sector border. Then a sand-bag barricade is encountered and a voice calls out "halt" in German.

It is clear that if the visitor could continue westward past the barrier, he would emerge into the "low" level of the tunnel, which is the "high" level of the tunnel.

Although a sand-bag barrier and a guard post manned by American soldiers, a German guard post "Entry most strictly forbidden."

A study of the area suggests no possibility other than that the radar building encloses the western end of the tunnel.

Clay Hauled Away

The men who dug the tunnel obviously labored under two major handicaps. They had to work very silently to avoid detection, and they had to haul away secretly the thousands of tons of clay they dug out, since big piles of earth near the sector border would have alerted the Communists.

Apparently the excavated earth was hauled away in closed trucks brought into the radar building. Possibly the same trucks bought in the sections of corrugated iron tubing which line the tunnel. The utmost secrecy must have been used to avoid stirring up local talk.

The Communists estimate that this part of the work took several months.

With the tunnel completed, there came the job of installing the monitoring equipment. Apparently this had to be done before the Communist lines could be tapped, because part of this equipment had the primary task of preventing detection of the phone taps. The mass of equipment was painstakingly dragged through the tunnel along two wooden rails and housed in a special ninety-foot-long compartment at the eastern end of the tunnel.

This compartment begins with a thick steel door at its western end. The door is one of the most interesting features of the tunnel—its walls are covered with the names of the tunnel's builders. The door is written "Entry most strictly forbidden" by order of the Commanding General.

Complex Monitoring

The monitoring equipment is a complex of electronic devices, including a large number of amplifiers, a large number of relays, and a large number of other electronic devices. The Communists say this was necessary to protect delicate equipment in the otherwise dank and cold tunnel.

Finally, there is the complex tapping equipment, all of American or British manufacture. This includes eight racks of boosters to carry the tapped conversation back to the western end of the tunnel and also to help prevent detection of the taps.

The complex power-control units near the long racks of equipment include which the 259 Communist lines lead from three main cables. Here the individual monitoring taps are made. Along the opposite wall of the tunnel is a row of benches, with fluorescent lighting overhead. The compartment is painted a battleship gray.

Considered Great Experts

At the very end of the eastern compartment there is another steel door. On the eastern side of this is another important item—an ultra-sensitive microphone which would have reported any activity by the Communists at the point where their lines were tapped. Any activity there would have meant that the tunnel had been discovered.

The men who did the actual tapping must have been among the great experts in the field. They did a remarkably tidy piece of work.

The Communists say the installation apparently operated for several months before it was discovered. There is no explanation of how it was detected.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
27 May 56

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The New York Times

Friday, May 31, 1957

Soviet Announces Birth of City, Believed to Be an Atomic Center

Lermontov, in the Caucasus, Has Conveniences Befitting Nuclear Research Staff

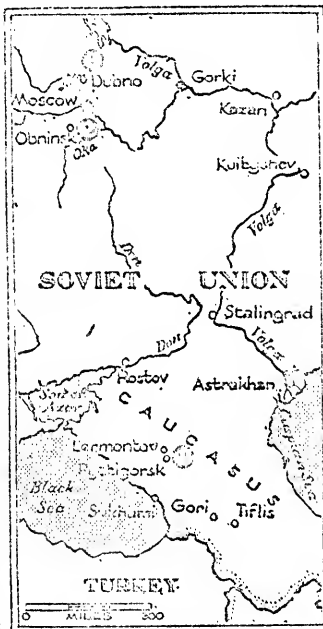
By THEODORE SHABAD

The Soviet Union has announced the existence of a new city in the Caucasus, called Lermontov. It appears to be a nuclear energy center.

The city is one of three new cities being built in the Caucasus region. The Supreme Soviet announced the two other cities will be engaged in nuclear energy. It is considered probable that Lermontov is a nuclear center.

The city is an atomic energy center. It is 53 miles south of Moscow, and Dubno is 100 miles north of the capital. Obninsk is the site of the 5,000-horsepower atomic power station that was dedicated in 1955. The city of Dubno contains the joint nuclear research institute of the Soviet Union with its 10,000,000-horsepower atom-smasher.

Lermontov, the Russians have never revealed that it is an atomic energy center in the Caucasus. The new city is located in the resort town of Pyatigorsk, whose climate attracts about 100,000



The New York Times May 31, 1957
Lermontov (1) is believed to be an atomic research center, like Obninsk (2) and Dubno (3) to the north.

sands of vacationing Russians every year. The pleasant surroundings suggest that the new city, too, is devoted largely to research rather than to actual weapons production.

Although the three nuclear

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

SOVIET DISCLOSES CITY IN CAUCASUS

Continued From Page 1

cities were raised to the status of cities in July, 1956, according to the Soviet announcement, this was not published until eight months later. The Government apparently hesitated to pinpoint the locations.

The new city, which is named for Mikhail Y. Lermontov, nineteenth-century Russian poet, was recently visited by a Soviet woman reporter. Her account, printed in Izvestia, the Government newspaper, described the city's location on the slopes of Besh-Tau, a mountain a few miles north of Pyatigorsk. The article did not give details of the city's activities or the reason for its establishment.

The Izvestia correspondent, Miss N. Kavskaya, described the living standard in Lermontov as equal to the best in the Soviet Union, such as might be reserved for high-salaried scientists. Miss Kavskaya quoted a city official as having said:

German Scientists in Georgia

"The residents of our city have conveniences that are not inferior, say, to those of Moscow or Leningrad. All homes have central heating and running water twenty-four hours a day. Only gas is still missing. But we will have it soon."

Reports abroad have mentioned the Caucasus in connection with atomic research done by German scientists who went to the Soviet Union under contract after World War II. They lived and worked in Sukhumi, a city of Georgia, on the Black Sea.

The repatriation of these

Germans was requested by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in correspondence with Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin of the Soviet Union, in a letter dated Feb. 27, the West German Chancellor explained that Soviet authorities had not kept their pledge to repatriate German civilians from the Soviet Union. Dr. Adenauer made specific reference to the Germans in Sukhumi.

It is possible that the Sukhumi scientists have been shifted to better and more comfortable quarters in the new city of Lermontov to induce them to remain in the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev Told of Big Bomb

WARSAW, May 30 (AP)—Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, is said to have told Polish officials that the Russians have a big bomb so big they don't need it.

[There was no immediate comment from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission or the State Department in Washington].

The First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party is reported to have said that the bomb could "melt the Arctic icecap and send oceans spilling all over the world."

The remarks were said to have been made to a delegation of Polish reporters in the Kremlin this month.

The only account giving any detail of the interview was distributed in Poland by the semi-official Publicity-Information Agency.

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Rhode Island: 1956 figures unofficial and absentee vote lacking.

Pay for 'Spy' Tunnel

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP).—Communist East Germany demanded payment today of 100,000 East marks as compensation for damages caused by digging the so-called American "spy tunnel." At the official rate, 100,000 East marks is \$45,491; on the free market it amounts to \$5,555.

The Russians claimed United

States intelligence dug the tunnel from West Berlin into East Berlin in order to tap Soviet military telephone wires.

ADN, the official East German news agency, said the demand for damages was served on West Berlin's municipal government, which must bear responsibility, it said, for having allowed the tunneling to start on its territory.

Soviet officials announced discovery of the tunnel last May

and a Moscow protest was sent to the United States.

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Statement of 'Spy Tunnel' Figures

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The Soviet government disclosed today that it has sent a note to the United States demanding punishment of persons who are operating a tunnel between East and West Berlin.

The tunnel emerged last month when American military intelligence disclosed the tunnel—estimated to be more than 600 feet long—running from East Berlin to West Berlin.

In Washington, the State Department said it had not received the complete text of the note.

The United States Government regarded this as a "subterranean espionage" and is surprised that the Soviet government

has now raised it through diplomatic channels."

Tass news agency said the note was delivered Tuesday to the American Embassy here. It said:

"A month has passed since the discovery of the tunnel, but American military authorities in Europe to this date have not taken the necessary measures to track down this impermissible activity of American organs in West Germany and to punish those guilty."

"The Soviet government expects the United States Government to take the necessary measures to pin down responsibility within the American authorities for the construction of the tunnel, so that those will

be punished and to guarantee that such activity will not be permitted again."

The note asks the United States Embassy here to advise the Soviet Foreign Office of measures taken in connection with the protest.

The only official word the Soviet government has received from American authorities, the note added, is a statement that the question has been forwarded to Washington.

For the past month, all Soviet daily newspapers and leading magazines have carried articles on the tunnel, condemning what they called "subterranean espionage."

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Spy Tunnel Charge Tapping Of Berlin Phones

LONDON, May 31 (AP). — The Russian government said tonight it had proof that American spies dug a telephone-cable tunnel into Communist East Berlin, and in a note to Washington demand that American authorities punish those responsible.

The note accused the United States of failing to take action against what it termed "the intolerable action of American agencies in Europe."

The Moscow radio broadcast the Soviet government's protest, which referred to "an American service agency in Western Germany" as being responsible for the tunnel.

The radio quoted the note as saying the tunnel was 600 meters long (about 2,000 feet). It was "equipped with apparatus and devices for continuous tapping and recording of telephone conversations transmitted by cables that serve Soviet troops and also other cables of the German democratic republic," Moscow asserted.

The tunnel was reported discovered by the Communists more than a month ago.

Washington Awaits Text

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 31. — The State Department said tonight it had been informed by the American embassy in Moscow of its receipt of a Soviet note protesting about the alleged American tunnel.

In a brief statement issued late today, the department said it was "surprised" that this "local matter" had been raised by the Russians "through Diplomatic channels."

Officials obviously also were surprised that the Soviet news media had released the story of the Russian protest, contrary to normal diplomatic etiquette, before the text could possibly have reached Washington.

The State Department said the note will be "studied with care" when it arrives.

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A Weekly Size-Up by the Washington Staff of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Rhee May Explode Over Chang

Look for headlines from Korea as a result of last week's election which apparently made John Chang, former ROK Ambassador to Washington, Vice President under 81-year-old Syngman Rhee.

Rhee considers Chang a renegade and ingrate, is not expected to let him assume new office, despite the balloting. He may declare martial law, tho he was stung by world-wide criticism when he tried it last time. More likely is an attempt to change South Korea constitution, to provide for elections having president and vice president on the same ballot—then call for a new election.

Even this may be risky. Rhee got only 55 per cent of total in recent election, tho only opponents were a dead man and a former communist. He's been accustomed to getting 85 or 90 per cent. In Seoul, candidate who died near end of campaign actually ran ahead.

Rhee soon after Korea Republic started sent Chang to Washington as Ambassador, then called him home to be Prime Minister. But when they didn't get along, he ousted Chang. For several years, man just elected vice president has had to live on handouts, gifts and loans from friends and supporters.

White "pukka sahibs" in Southeast Asia used to be accompanied by brown men carrying parasols or waving fans. Native leaders in the area have somewhat modified the practice. When Indonesian President Sukarno addressed Congress Thursday, and the National Press Club Friday, he turned to a military aide—a lieutenant general—who handed the President a copy of his speech, then opened a small case, took out a pair of spectacles and handed them to Sukarno.

Navy is asking for bids on a short-takeoff observation plane which can fly at safe speeds up to 300 miles an hour in penetrating enemy territory, then slow down to 100 mph for observation. . . . Army aviators and helicopter manufacturers exchanged plain talk at recent meeting here. Army complained helicopters cost too much, need more stability, better flight instrument systems. Industry countered with charge 72 per cent of accidents are due to pilot error; blamed Army training. . . . British intelligence just missed having a "frogman incident" three summers ago, when Russian cruiser Sverdlov visited Portsmouth harbor during coronation. Intelligence agencies wanted to examine the visiting ship below as well as above waterline. But government vetoed frogmen.

Battle Brews Against Budget Bureau

Revolt may be brewing in Congress against the Budget Bureau. Some Democrats charge it's trying to become "a kind of super-government." Oklahoma and Arkansas delegations say they'll ask Appropriations Committee of House to define and limit bureau's powers.

Latest complaints grow from Budget Bureau refusal to release funds Congress appropriated for flood control in Arkansas River basin. Earlier, Westerners complained bureau was fixing standards for new reclamation projects, more drastic than those fixed by law.

Navy seems as puzzled as anyone else by sudden Administration insistence it has a strategic bombing role. Under agreement reached some years ago, Navy mission was limited to control of the seas and its own protection. . . . Row over how much testimony taken behind closed doors by committee investigating our air power is still raging. Nothing released yet. . . . Absence of Secretary of State Dulles, when President Truman addressed Congress, was noticeable because other Cabinet members were there, diplomatic corps members, and Supreme Court. State Department says Dulles does not normally attend sessions addressed by heads of state. . . . Dulles has instructed American delegation at International Telecommunications Union to "avoid if possible" answering Russian complaint about alleged American wiretapping in Berlin. Our position is that Russian complaint doesn't require an answer, since Russia not a member of the ITU.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

20 May 1956

News Berlin

Crowds

By ANTONY TERRY,
The Sunday Times Representative

BERLIN, Saturday.

SCORTED by "People's Police," the 15,000th visitor this week stumbled over wet duckboards and through a maze of electrical equipment marked "Made in Britain" to inspect the £2 million "spy tunnel." What has made the faces of American security officials in this city turn redder than those in Britain over the Crabb incident.

The tunnel was discovered by East German workmen a few weeks ago. They dug up the road 1,500 ft. from an American "radar station" just over the sector border from West Berlin and laid bare the sturdy, corrugated steel tunnel which the Americans had dug and which, in perfect perfection, would do honour to the London Underground. The tunnel runs for several hundred yards into the Soviet sector.

But its help the American authorities had been able to tap the East German and Soviet telephone cables between Berlin and Moscow. These included the cable carrying official traffic between the HQ of the new East German Army at nearby Adlershorst and Zossen, the German's Caterick, and also a special telephone cable.

Confronted, the East German authorities had caught the West red-handed in an espionage operation in their territory which obviously could be easily denied. It now enables the East Germans to claim convincingly that the West has been "violating East German territory" for spying purposes.

"Smart Work"

Russian workmen are still busy uncovering more of the tunnel. It runs straight from the radar station a few yards underground, a ploughed field into the Soviet sector until it reaches a point under the main Berlin-Leipzig road, where the trunk telephone cables were tapped.

Even the East German police who lead parties of thrilled, gaping schoolchildren and excited foreigners from West Berlin through the sandbag-lined tunnel, admiringly describe the operation as a "piece of smart work." Its "brain" is a compact, air-conditioned mass of amplifiers, switchgear, tape recorders, transformers, seismographs, hygrometers, tube lighting and microphones, most of them British made.

Inside the tunnel, now slowly filling with water after the stopping of the pumps, which were fed by electricity from the American sector, Communist police have built a sandbag barrier at eye level at the point where the American sector begins. On it day and night rest two machine-guns, their muzzles pointed down the tunnel, which is floodlit by a giant searchlight. "Just in case the Americans return to fetch their equipment," the visitor is told.

Faked Calls Theory

Apart from the embarrassment of the tunnel being discovered, American officials are also worried on a second point: How long did the East Germans and the Russians know of the existence of the tapping before they decided it was time to dig the tunnel up and throw it open to the public for propaganda reasons?

No one believes their claim that they discovered it "by accident as a result of line faults," especially as they say the tunnel was built "just over a year ago." If they knew about its existence during that time, Western Intelligence officials are asking, maybe the telephone calls which have been so carefully tapped were deliberately faked to mislead the listeners.

Today the East German authorities announced that the tunnel will remain open to the public until "everyone has seen it." It is becoming a favourite excursion trip for West Berliners, who get a thrill out of joining vicariously in Berlin's coveted reputation as a cloak-and-dagger city.

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NEW YORK TIM

13 May 1956

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Washington

The Invisible War Rises to the Surface

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, May 12 — The news reads these days like the script of a Hitchcock thriller, and if you want to understand the new phase of the cold war, all you have to do is read it.

Item. British frogman disappears under Soviet cruiser Ordzhonikidze in Portsmouth Harbor during Bulganin-Khrushchev visit.

Item. Vladimir P. Mikheev, clerk-translator in the military section of the Soviet embassy in Washington, tries to get three Government employees into the Red spy network, suddenly disappears from southeast Washington home, abandoning parakeet.

Item. United States expels two Soviet diplomats for "particularly objectionable" conduct in pressuring Russian sailors into returning to the Soviet Union.

Item. Russians take United States correspondents on tour of tunnel opening from United States military installation in West Berlin under an assumed to the underground Berlin-Berlin telephone cables in East Berlin.

What all this means is not entirely clear, but it is a fair and even careful guess (1) that Commander Bulganin, the watery snoop, was not merely trying to learn how to pronounce the name of the cruiser Ordzhonikidze; (2) that Comrade Mikheev did not vanish because he was tired of his parakeet, and (3) that the interesting excavation ended with the long-distance telephone cables in East Berlin was not a matter of love.

War by Other Means

These are merely a few visible evidences of the invisible war that is now proceeding wherever Western and Communist interests meet, which is almost everywhere. The Big Four agreed at Geneva on a kind of mutual anti-suicide pact. The air-men, soldiers and sailors, restrained by mutual terror, are holding the big weapons in check. But we retain our world objectives and the Communists retain theirs, and these contradictory objectives are being pursued relentlessly by the secret agents, the diplomats, the propagandists, and the economic, and financial experts on both sides.

This is the oldest form of warfare there is. It has been going on ever since Eve subverted Adam, yet it is less understood and appreciated by the general public than any other aspect of the cold war.

Even the officials and the Congressmen here in Washington have not yet fully appreciated the implications of the Big Four meeting at Geneva last July. They are placing a new emphasis on diplomacy, propaganda, economics, finance, education, and intelligence in their discussions of foreign policy, but they have not yet adjusted their policies or their personnel to the post-Geneva world.

Though the Administration is placing new emphasis on economic foreign aid, the ratio of economic foreign aid to military foreign aid is still 15 to 85. Though it is talking about the dangerous new tactics of the Communists and the need for imagination and drive in meeting these new tactics, United States policy is still in the hands of men who have shown little imagination in carrying out the old programs or getting ready to meet the new ones.

A Changing World

"The world changes, and in these days it changes rapidly," President Eisenhower told the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 21. "A policy that was good six months ago is not necessarily now of any validity. It is necessary that we find better, more effective ways of keeping ourselves in tune with the world's needs. * * *

This is as good a definition of the problem as anybody has given, but is the President's principle being carried out?

For example, there is general agreement here that once military force is ruled out as a means of settling our differences with the Communists, imaginative and aggressive prosecution of our overseas economic policy becomes all the more important.

A year ago, however, the Administration decentralized the direction of its overseas foreign-aid programs, putting part of them under the International Cooperation Administration, part in the State Department, part in the Defense Department, and part in Agriculture.

Now foreign aid is being presented as almost the main instrument of the United States in the post-Geneva phase of the cold war, but the program is still scattered all over Washington, and is still very largely in the hands of men who have shown very little enthusiasm for it in the past.

Unfortunately, the political attacks on the Administration's foreign policy during the Presidential election campaign have tended to debase all criticism of the Eisenhower policy. Yet is it not fair to test the President's policies and personnel and Government structure against his own principles?

The evidence of world change is apparent. The secret service activities of the last few days are merely illustrative of a far wider change of emphasis. Therefore many well-informed people here are asking whether the foreign-aid, propaganda, education, intelligence, personnel and organization of the Eisenhower Administration are really up to date with the new problems the President himself has identified.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

11 May 1956

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
SISTER BRAIN OF
TUNNEL SPYING

Accused of Plot to Tap
Red Telephones

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—The East German Communists claim that the spy tunnel they accuse the Americans of building to tap Red telephone lines in Berlin was the brain child of State Sec. Dulles' sister, Eleanor. Mrs. Dulles, who uses her maiden name professionally, is special assistant to the director of the state department's office of German affairs.

ADN, the East German government news agency, charged recently that the equipment-filled tunnel under the border between the American and Russian sectors of Berlin was built on the initiative and with the active support of Mrs. Dulles.

Reported to Washington

The Russians announced discovery of the tunnel April 23, and said American military authorities used it to listen in on Russian army conversations. United States military authorities have neither denied nor admitted the Russian charges. They say only that the case has been reported to Washington.

The Red agency claimed the tunnel provoked a dispute among high air force intelligence officers and led to the replacement of Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, who was transferred last summer from the post of army chief of intelligence in Washington to the far east.

Last September the army denied nor admitted the Russian charges. They say only that the case has been reported to Washington.

Claim It Started Row

The Red agency claimed the tunnel provoked a dispute among high air force intelligence officers and led to the replacement of Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, who was transferred last summer from the post of army chief of intelligence in Washington to the far east.

Last September the army denied a report in the New York Daily News that Trudeau had been transferred because of a dispute over American policy in Germany with Allen Dulles, chief of the United

States central intelligence agency (CIA) brother of Eleanor and the secretary of state.

Mrs. Dulles, 60, a widow since 1934, has been with the state department since 1952. Her two children also use the name of Dulles.

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NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
11 MAY 1956

Dulles' Sister Accused By Reds of Spy Effort

BERLIN, May 10 (AP).—East German Communists say the "spy tunnel" they accuse the Americans of digging to tap Red telephone lines in Berlin was the brain child of Mrs. Eleanor Dulles, sister of John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State.

Mrs. Dulles, who uses her maiden name professionally, is special assistant to the director of the State Department's Office of German Affairs.

ADN, the East German government news agency, charged that the equipment-filled tunnel under the border between the American and Russian sectors of Berlin was built "on the initiative and with the active support" of Mrs. Dulles. It said she had visited Berlin twice in recent years to check on the project.

The Russians on April 23, announced discovery of the tunnel and said "American military authorities" used it to listen in on Soviet Army and East German government conversations. Today ADN said the tunnel was a project of United States Air Force Intelligence.

American military authorities have neither denied nor admitted the Russian charges. They will say only that the case has been reported to Washington.

Mrs. Dulles, who is sixty, has been with the State Department since 1942 and in the German Affairs office for the last four years. She is the widow of David Blondheim, who died in 1934.

Mrs. Dulles' brother, Allan W. Dulles, is director of the United States' Central Intelligence Agency.

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WASHINGTON POST
11 May 1956

Reds Blame 'Spy Tunnel' on Dulles' Sister

BERLIN, May 10 (AP)—The East German Communists have claimed that the "spy tunnel" they accuse the Americans of building to tap Red telephone lines in Berlin was the brainchild of Mrs. Eleanor Dulles, sister of United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Mrs. Dulles, who uses her maiden name professionally, is special assistant to the director of the State Department's Office of German Affairs. ADN, the East German government news agency, charged that the equipment-filled tunnel under the border between the American and Russian sectors of Berlin was built "on the initiative and with the active support" of Mrs. Dulles.

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LIFE MAGAZINE

THE GREAT BERLIN TUNNEL MYSTERY

Russians accuse U.S. of tapping
wires, but Germans applaud try

Last week in Berlin the Russians were howling with righteous indignation. Ten feet below ground, next to a cemetery in their own sector, they uncovered a tunnel which led into the U.S. sector of Berlin. The pumps and ventilating equipment in it all had U.S. labels—proof, the Russians cried, that it had been dug by the U.S. to spy on them. They led newsmen to a room crammed with British-made wire-tapping apparatus and a tape recorder. The taps were fastened to three underground cables—two belonging to the East German government and one used by the Red army, presumably to connect Berlin headquarters with Moscow.

When they weren't complaining, the Russians were full of frank respect for whoever had installed such a set-up right under their noses. They thought the tapping had begun in 1954 when U.S. forces constructed a small radar station near the East Berlin border. The tunnel led toward the radar station which, the Russians implied, had been set up largely as a cover for the wire-tapping.

U.S. officials in Berlin dismissed Russian spy charges as "ridiculous." But West Berliners, who sometimes feel the U.S. shows too little initiative in its cold war with the Reds, were proud and delighted. They guessed the U.S. must have overheard a lot in the two years the tunnel lay hidden. Said one West Berlin cop to an American friend: "It's a pity they found it but I hope you have some spares."

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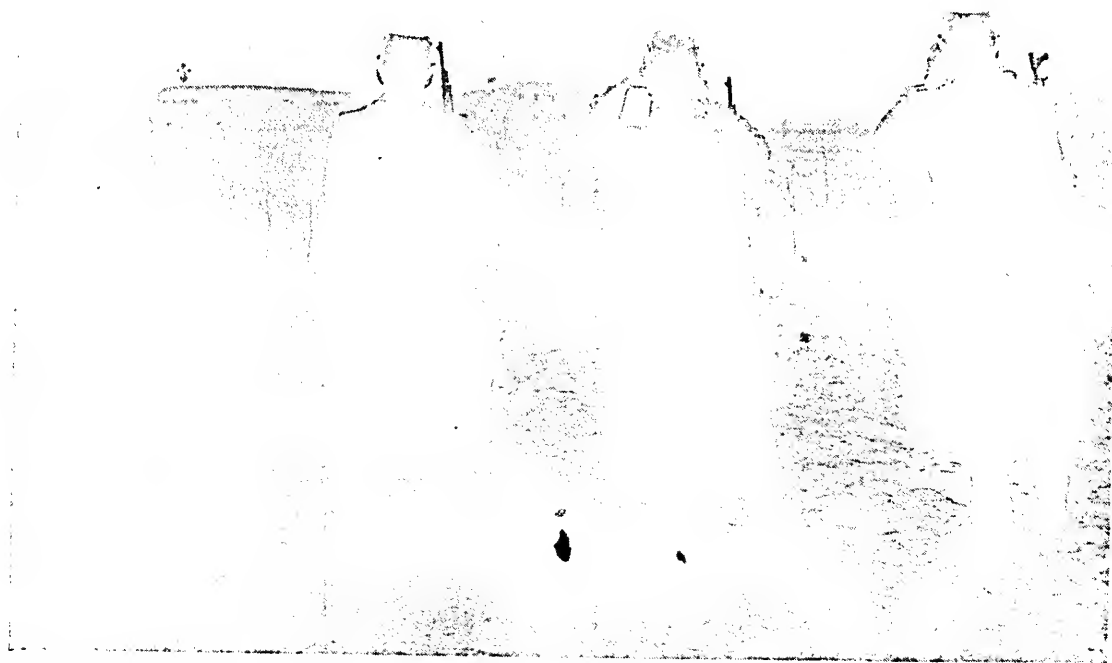
SIE SIND JETZT
IN DIE
AFRIKANISCHEN
ZONE
BЫ ВХОДЯТЕ
АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СЕКТОР

GUARDING TUNNEL, East German cop points to
American end. Derisive sign, placed by Russians,
reads: "You are now entering the American sector."

LIFE MAGAZINE

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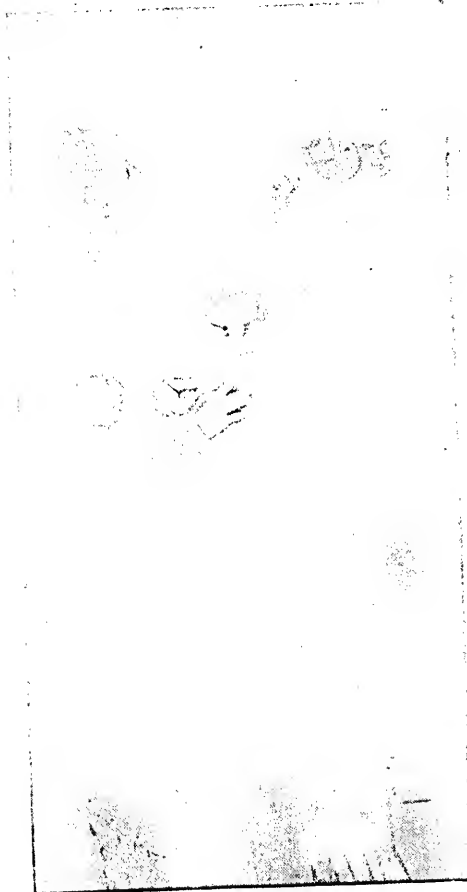
TAPPED CABLES are shown to press by a Soviet officer standing in hole near the tunnel. He explains his men found taps during routine check.



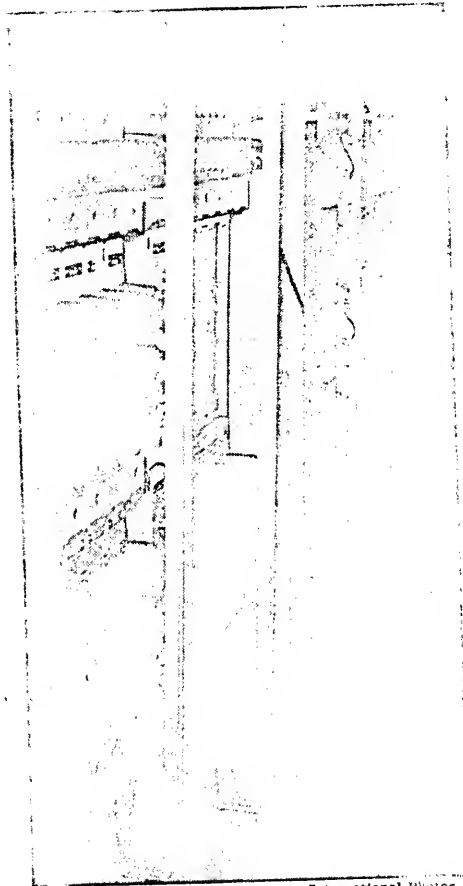
FROM SPOT NEAR RUSSIAN END OF TUNNEL, EAST GERMAN POLICE KEEP AN EYE ON U.S. RADAR STATION

NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

7 May 1956



Spy Tunnel: These Soviet officers proudly display an underground find—this 550-yard passage linking U.S. and Red areas of Berlin . . .



International Photos

... equipped with banks of wiretap gear which Russians claim U.S. intelligence agents installed to listen in on Red telephone conversations.

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Pieck Inspects Berlin 'Wire Tap'

BERLIN, May 4 (AP).—Wilhelm Pieck, president of Communist East Germany, today inspected the 1,650-foot-long tunnel which the Communists accuse the Americans of digging to tap Soviet communication lines.

Simultaneously, American soldiers started dismantling a radar screen on the roof of a United States military building alleged by the Russians to be a dummy radar station covering one end of the tunnel in the American sector.

A United States Army spokesman here refused to say whether the Americans were evacuating the building which he previously described as an experimental radar station. He said any statement would have to come from Washington.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

5 May 1956

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TUNNEL IN BERLIN

A "SPY" THRILLER worthy of Hollywood was "produced" by Soviet officials in Berlin last week. A Russian officer said that a 500-yard tunnel running into the Russian sector of Berlin was dug by U. S. intelligence workers for wiretapping purposes.

Western newsmen were escorted to a floodlighted spot near the East-West boundary line, and allowed to explore several hundred yards of a tunnel that the Russians said apparently connected with a U. S. radar station in West Berlin. At the Soviet end of the tunnel, newsmen saw what looked like a vast communications center. Electronic equipment appeared to be British-made, and the pumps that kept the tunnel dry bore an American label.

Soviet officials claimed that three telephone cables, including 156 telephone circuits, were tapped from this installation. They hinted that the wires to Moscow were among those listened in on.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

4 May '56

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Reds Play Up 'Tunnel' Case

BERLIN, April 29 (AP) — The Communists gave Berlin's "wire-tap tunnel" the full propaganda treatment yesterday in Red-run countries from the Iron Curtain to the Bamboo Curtain.

In Red China, articles about the allegedly American-built tunnel were featured in the controlled press.

A dispatch from Peiping by the East German government news agency ADN said news pictures transmitted by wire from Berlin were posted on bulletin boards in factories and shops. It claimed the Chinese people were "aroused to lively discussion and indignation."

Espionage Charge

The Russians last Monday accused the American Army of digging the 1,600-foot tunnel into the Soviet sector of Berlin and setting up an elaborate wiretap of Russian telephone lines for "espionage purposes."

The American command refused Thursday to engage in local talks on the charges and told the Russians the matter had been "reported to Washington."

In East Berlin, 40 theaters began showing a special film on the tunnel made by the state-owned East German film company, DEFA.

The Soviet command in Berlin, after holding "open house" at the tunnel for several days this week, closed it to the press and public to allow their intelligence officers to examine it further. The Russians said the tunnel would be reopened for public inspection Monday.

Duchess of Kent on Holiday

LONDON, April 29 (AP) — The Duchess of Kent and her daughter Princess Alexandra yesterday flew to Florence for an Italian holiday.

STARS & STRIPES

30 April 56

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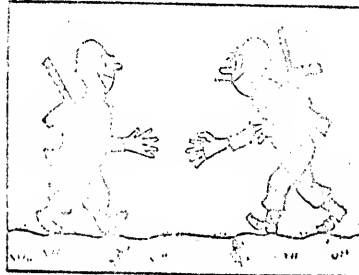
NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY
29 April 1956

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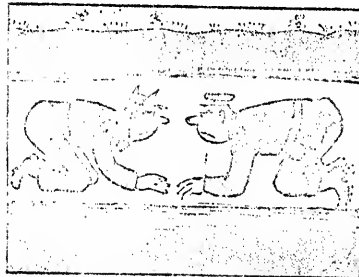
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'Spy Tunnel'

This cartoon, entitled "The Meeting," appeared last week in the conservative West German newspaper Der Tagesspiegel as a commentary on a sensational spy plot charge made against the United States by Russia:



1945—on the Elbe.



1955—in the tunnel.

The story broke Monday night when Western correspondents were summoned to a Soviet news conference in the Eastern sector. They were told that United States intelligence agents had tunneled five hundred yards across the sector boundary into East Berlin. They were shown an elaborate underground chamber crammed with wiretap equipment bearing British and American labels. This, the Russians said, contained lines which could monitor 140 telephone circuits, including one handling traf-

fic between Soviet military headquarters and Moscow. The chamber was directly under the highway to East Berlin's airport, traveled recently by Bulganin and Khrushchev.

Radar Installation

The tunnel—steel-enforced and about six feet in diameter—led in the direction of a building surrounded by barbed wire which the Americans described as an experimental radar installation. The Russians said that in the tunnel, at a point below the sector border, was a sign which said—in Russian and German—"You are now entering the American sector."

Major General T. L. Zarenko, Chief of Staff of Soviet Forces in Germany, accused the United States of "illegal and intolerable action" in subterraneously violating the sector border, and formally protested to Washington. United States officials had little to say immediately about the Russian charge. Army authorities in Washington said they were investigating.

In West Germany the guarded American reaction was taken as an admission of responsibility for what was regarded as one of the more sensational episodes of post-war espionage. West German newspapers were amused. They devoted considerable space to the story, but the treatment was tongue-in-cheek and not anti-American.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
29 April 1956

**BERLIN TUNNEL
GETS FULL RED
PROPAGANDA**

BERLIN, April 28 (AP)—The communists gave Berlin's "wiretap tunnel" the full propaganda treatment today in satellite countries.

Red China newspapers played up accounts of the 1,650 foot tunnel which Russia charges the United States army dug to cut in on soviet telephone lines in Berlin.

The East German government news agency, ADN, said in a Peiping dispatch that photographs of the tunnel had been posted on bulletin boards in Chinese factories and shops. In East Berlin, 40 theaters showed a special film on the tunnel and newspapers said the tunnel has become a "major topic" in other communist countries.

The Russian command, after holding "open house" at the tunnel for several days, has closed it to the public while intelligence officers study the layout. The Russians said the tunnel would be reopened Monday for public inspection.

"Tap Tunnel" Case Shifted to Capital

BERLIN, April 27 (S&S)—Washington will be handling Soviet allegations that the Army has constructed a tunnel into the Soviet Sector of Berlin to tap Soviet and

long-distance telephone lines.

An announcement to that effect yesterday was handed to Col L. A. Sergeyev, chief of the Soviet external relations branch in Potsdam, by Col Emery E. Bellonby, head of the U.S. mission to Potsdam.

The message was from Maj Gen John F. Uncles, USAREUR chief of staff, to Maj Gen Tsarenko, his acting Soviet counterpart.

The message points out that the Soviets took the initiative in removing the matter from the level of the Berlin commandants and transferring it to a higher headquarters. It points to the unilateral action of the Soviet commandant in calling a public conference on the allegations.

It said, "In view of your letter of 23 April which removes discussion from the Berlin commanders level and the unilateral public press announcement made by your commander in Berlin, Col (I. A.) Kotsiuba, I consider further discussions between military commanders here to be unnecessary and undesirable.

"I have therefore reported the matter to Washington. In the meantime neither my headquarters nor Gen Dasher's Berlin command will discuss the matter further."

(Maj Gen Charles L. Dasher, Jr., is U.S. commander in Berlin.)

Wednesday, through its controlled press, the Communist East German regime protested the violation of "sovereign" East German territory by the project.

Yesterday, the governing mayor of West Berlin, Otto Suhr, told a press conference that he had asked U.S. authorities for a report on the tunnel but that he had received none.

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THE BALTIMORE SUN
28 April 1956

REDS SAY TUNNEL
PROBE IS DODGED

Accuse U.S. Of 'Evasion' Of
Spy System Inquiry

Berlin, April 27 (P)—The Russians accused the United States Army today of dodging a joint investigation of what they call an American spy tunnel in Berlin.

The Soviet army command in Germany said that "evasion" of the investigation was "an attempt by the staff of the American forces in Europe to disregard the illegal and intolerable actions of the American military authorities in Berlin in the territory of the (East) German Democratic Republic."

The Soviet command Monday accused "American military authorities" of digging a tunnel from the American sector into Soviet East Berlin and setting up an elaborate wire-tapping system.

Reported To Washington

United States Army Headquarters in Europe refused yesterday to discuss the episode with the Russians and informed them the matter had been reported to Washington.

Mayor Otto Suhr of West Berlin turned down an invitation from Mayor Friedrich Ebert of East Berlin to inspect the tunnel.

In a letter to Ebert, Suhr suggested that Ebert instead could help end the cold war by releasing political prisoners and preventing kidnappings of West Berlin residents.

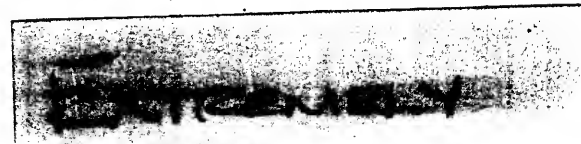
The Soviet protest, accusing the Americans of setting up a wire tapping installation for "criminal and espionage" purposes, was sent by Maj. Gen. I. L. Zarenko, chief of staff of Russian forces in Germany. He demanded that a joint Soviet-American commission investigate the tunnel.

Issued By News Agency

In a statement today distributed by the East German Government news agency, Zarenko said:

"The staff of the Soviet armed forces in Germany considers it necessary to state that the evasion on the part of the Americans for the establishment of the mentioned joint Soviet-American commission is regrettable, as the commission would have been able to supply both sides with material on the true situation."

Last night, a detachment of American military police was sent to the area of the tunnel to reinforce the guard at a near-by United States radar station.



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WASHINGTON POST
27 April 1956

U. S. Answer Asked on Spy Tunnel Story

BERLIN, April 26 (AP)—Lord Mayor Otto Suhr of West Berlin called on United States authorities today to make a clear-cut reply to Soviet charges that the Americans dug a tunnel under the Iron Curtain and set up an elaborate wiretapping installation.

Such a statement, Suhr told a news conference, is needed because of the alarm caused by the Russian charges among the people of Berlin.

Suhr said he had asked U. S. authorities several times to issue a statement and expressed regret his efforts thus far were in vain.

The Russians and the Communist East German government have charged U. S. military authorities with digging a 1650-foot tunnel from the American sector of Berlin into the Soviet sector to tap telephone lines "for espionage purposes."

They said the tunnel was discovered last Sunday. On Monday the Soviet high command in Germany sent a formal protest note to the Americans.

A U. S. Army chief today informed Soviet leaders that any further discussion of wiretapping charges must be taken up with Washington, the United Press reported.

[Maj. Gen. John F. Uncles, chief of staff of the U. S. Army in Europe, told Soviet leaders in East Germany that a public accusation against the United States made by Col. I. A. Kotsuba, Berlin's acting Soviet commandant, automatically moved the case to a higher plane. He added that "in the meantime, neither my headquarters nor that of the Berlin command will discuss the matter further."]

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NEW YORK TIMES
27 April 1956

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**BERLIN WIRETAP CASE
SENT TO WASHINGTON**

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Germany, April 26—United States Army authorities told the Russians today their complaint that a wiretapping tunnel had been dug into East Berlin had been referred to Washington.

A note to this effect was sent to Maj. Gen. I. L. Zarenko, Acting Soviet Chief of Staff in Germany, by Maj. Gen. John F. Uncles, Chief of Staff of the United States Army in Europe.

Presumably if Moscow wishes to press the matter further it will take it up on a foreign ministry level.

General Uncles was replying to a Soviet charge that United States intelligence agents had tunneled from a dummy radar station in the border zone to a series of long distance telephone cables on the outskirts of East Berlin.

The Acting Soviet Commandant in East Berlin, Col. I. A. Kotsyuba, earlier this week escorted the Western press into an impressively equipped "eavesdropping center" that had been built at the end of the tunnel on East Berlin territory. The tunnel led directly toward an American installation beyond the border a few hundred yards away.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
26 April 1956

**Spy Tunnel Charges
Put Up to Washington**

BERLIN, April 26 (AP).—The United States Army in Europe refused today to talk further with the Russians here on their charges that Americans dug a spy tunnel under the Iron Curtain.

The Russians were told in a note that the matter was being referred to Washington.

The Soviets charged Monday that "American military authorities" burrowed a 1,650-foot tunnel from the American sector into Soviet East Berlin and set up an elaborate wiretapping installation. A Russian protest note demanded a joint Soviet-American investigation.

Aides in Berlin Say They Are Looking Into Soviet Charge of Phone Espionage

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 24—United States Army authorities said today they were investigating a Soviet charge that a tunnel had been dug into East Berlin to enable United States intelligence agents to tap wires there.

[The Associated Press said an official spokesman for the United States command denied knowledge of the tunnel. One United States official called the Soviet charge ridiculous.]

The Russians, casting aside their usual reticence toward Western correspondents, invited them to a second visit, this time by daylight. This disclosed that the tunnel led directly toward a United States installation 550 yards away on the other side of the border.

The area is one of mingled fields and suburban settlements. The tunnel runs under a newly planted orchard. There are no military installations near by.

The Russians permitted correspondents to cross the border into West Berlin, where two concentric barbed wire fences surround the United States installation. A United States sentry with automatic rifle was on guard and a dozen or so G. I.'s were watching from the windows of what appeared to be a barracks.

An adjoining building was surrounded by various types of directional aerials. An Army spokesman said the building was "an experimental radar station for the passive defense of West Berlin."

Presumably this means it keeps track of Soviet aircraft. East Germany's chief airfort is only two or three miles away, at Schoenefeld. Soviet jet formations frequently fly over the city.

The Russians hope to use this alleged invasion of their territory to force curtailment of intelligence activities in West Berlin.

The British, French, West Germans and Americans have agencies here. There are also private or semi-private organizations that carry on anti-Communist activity.

The Russians have said that if the West Berlin "spy centers" were liquidated the economic situation of the surrounded city could be eased in many ways. This has produced a certain clash of views between West Berlin officials and the Western allies or West Germans.

The chief interest of the city leaders is in improving the security and well-being of the populace. While this is also of concern to the Western powers, they



The New York Times April 25, 1956

U. S. SPYING CHARGED:
The Russians say a tunnel from West to East Berlin is a wiretap center.

are eager for information from the East.

The Russians appear eager to exploit the situation. They phoned every correspondent in West Berlin who might have been overlooked yesterday, when they announced discovery of the tunnel.

Again the correspondents were escorted to the site by the acting Soviet commandant, Col. I. A. Kotsyuba. The reporters were shown the elaborate "wiretapping center" that had been built almost directly under one of the more important East German highways.

The chamber, at the eastern end of the tunnel, appeared to have been constructed to enclose segments of three telephone cables. The Russians pointed out tags on each of these cables. They asserted that more than 150 telephone circuits had been tapped.

Some of the Soviet communications officers on hand to explain the "center" expressed wonder at the technical achievement of installing sensitive electrical equipment on such a large scale in a damp tunnel too small for a large man to stand upright.

NEW YORK TIMES

25 April 56

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

25 APRIL 1956

REDS SAY U.S. 'SPY' TUNNEL IN BERLIN AGAIN

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—The Russians today took newsmen on a second tour of the 1,600 foot tunnel they say was used by American spies to tap main soviet communication lines.

An official spokesman for the American command meanwhile denied knowledge of the tunnel. He said the accusation was "being investigated." Another American official called it ridiculous.

Col. Ivan A. Kotsibua, acting soviet military commandant led about 200 reporters in cars to the outskirts of the city along the border of the American and Russian sectors. There they were shown the soviet-sector end of the 6-foot high tunnel where the Russians claim "American military authorities" had been tapping three of the Russians' telephone cables of about 100 wires each.

U. S. Radar Station Nearby

The acting communist commandant pointed across open fields to a big concrete building in the American sector. He said it was a radar station at the other end of the tunnel. It had radar-type screens on the roof, and American sentries were guarding it.

An American spokesman said later it was an "experimental radar station erected in the late summer of 1954 for the passive defense of West Berlin."

Soviet officers conducted the newsmen thru the tunnel, showing them recording and wire-tapping equipment and

switchboards much as they had those on the first tour last night. They claimed the tunnel was detected Sunday by their signalmen. The East German government news agency, ADN, said Americans were in the tunnel and withdrew in a "great hurry." It added that lights in the tunnel were burning and listening devices were turned on.

Col. Kotsibua complained first to Maj. Gen. Charles L. Dasher, American commandant in Berlin, and then Maj. Gen. I. L. Zarenko, acting chief of staff of Russian forces in Germany, sent a protest to

Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, commander of American troops in Europe. Zarenko demanded that a joint soviet-American commission investigate his complaint.

The Russian claimed all the equipment—except the cables—was of American or British manufacture.

Newsmen familiar with the area estimated that about two-thirds of the tunnel was under the Russian sector and the rest extended into the American sector.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

25 APRIL 1956

Russians Making a Show Of Berlin U. S. 'Wiretap'

BERLIN, Apr. 24 (AP).—The Russians took newspapermen today on a second tour of the tunnel they say was used by American spies to tap the main Soviet communication lines.

An official spokesman for the United States Command denied knowledge of the tunnel. He said the accusation was "being investigated." Another American official called the Russian assertion ridiculous.

The Russians invited correspondents and photographers to their headquarters in East Berlin. About 200 Western and Communist newspapermen showed up.

Col. Ivan A. Kotsiuba, acting military commandant here, then led them, in a high-speed convoy of fifty cars, to the outskirts of the city along the border of the American and Soviet sectors. There they were shown the Soviet-sector end of a long, straight tunnel where the Russians claim "American military authorities" had been tapping three of the Russians' telephone lines.

Col. Kotsiuba pointed across open fields to a big concrete building in the American sector. He said it was a radar station at the other end of the tunnel. It had radar-type screens on the roof, and American sentries were guarding it.

—An American-spokesman said

later it was an "experimental radar station erected in the late summer of 1954 for the passive defense of West Berlin."

Soviet officers conducted the newspaper men through the tunnel, which had a six-foot ceiling, and showed them recording and wire-tapping equipment, much as they had those on the first tour last night.

The Russians said the tunnel was detected Sunday by their signalmen.

NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN
25 April 1956

Reds Invite All To 'Tap' Tunnel

BERLIN, April 25 (AP).—The Russians announced open house today at the tunnel they claim the Americans burrowed under the Iron Curtain to tap their communications lines.

East Berlin's Communist press invited the public to inspect the 1,600-foot underground passageway running under the border between the American and Soviet sectors of Berlin.

The air-conditioned tunnel contains elaborate listening devices, switchboards and recording apparatus. The Russians claimed the Americans used them to tap three main cables used by the Soviets for communications with their forces in East Germany.

There was still no comment from American headquarters in Berlin beyond the statement that the Soviet allegations were being investigated.

The Soviet high command in Germany lodged a formal protest Monday. So far the Americans have not answered.

WASHINGTON POST

25 APRIL 1956

Soviets Make Big Show of 'Spy' Tunnel

By Robert Tuckman

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—The Russians started a series of guided tours today to the 1600-foot tunnel they accuse the Americans of using for spying wiretaps.

In a full-scale propaganda show, the Soviets first brought members of the East bloc diplomatic corps to inspect the underground passageway.

They were followed by East German Communist Party leaders, then by Western and Communist newsmen and finally by a group of high-ranking Soviet army officers.

The Russians last night announced discovery of the tunnel running between the American and Soviet sectors and lodged a protest with the Americans. The protest so far has not been answered.

The Soviets accused American military authorities of digging the tunnel, equipping it with costly wiretapping and recording devices and tapping Soviet communications lines in East Germany for "criminal and espionage" purposes.

The American command here first said it knew nothing of the tunnel and later said the allegations were being investigated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

24 APRIL 1956

RUSSIANS SAY U.S. TAPS BERLIN WIRE

They Show Tunnel Allegedly Dug From West to Listen In on Eastern Phones

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 23—The Soviet Union charged tonight that a United States intelligence agency had tunneled into East Berlin and built there an elaborate wire-tapping installation.

The tunnel and installation were shown to the Western press. One Soviet officer hinted that among the circuits tapped were some linking Soviet forces in Germany with Moscow.

Three multiple telephone cables were tapped, the Russians said. A total of 156 telephone circuits were allegedly involved.

A protest has been made by the Chief of Staff of Soviet forces in Germany, Maj. Gen. I. L. Zarenko, to his United States counterpart. It spoke of the tunneling as an "illegal and intolerable action by the American military authorities."

Correspondents from East and West were summoned to a press conference at which the acting commander of the Soviet garrison in Berlin, Col. I. A. Kotsyuba, told of the alleged discovery.

Floodlighted Site Shown

The press was then taken in a convoy of cars and buses to the floodlighted site near the boundary between the United States and Soviet sectors. Detachments of Soviet soldiers were standing about.

The tunnel appeared to lead about 500 yards from the United States sector to a chamber almost directly under the highway to the East Berlin airport at Schoenefeld.

United States reporters were permitted to inspect the tunnel for several hundred yards. Persons familiar with the area said that about one-third of the tunnel lay in West Berlin.

The chamber near the Soviet sector end of the tunnel looked like the communications center of a battleship.

Much of the electronic equipment appeared to be English-made. The tunnel was kept dry by pumps bearing the insignia of the Gould Pump Company in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Soviet sector end of the tunnel lay in the district of Altglienecke. Extending the full length of the tunnel was a duct seemingly used to drive fresh air from the West Berlin end.

The Russians said labels on the equipment indicated that the chamber had been installed for at least a year. The equipment was said by Soviet engineers to be designed to increase the strength of the signals picked up from the tapped phone cables and relay them to West Berlin.

Colonel Kotsyuba escorted the press to the site of the newly excavated tunnel. The Russians said a Soviet Army intelligence unit discovered the tunnel yesterday.

An attempt by correspondents to reach the other end of the tunnel was unsuccessful as the way was barred by a barbed wire entanglement, presumably placed there by the Russians.

[According to Reuters, Colonel Kotsynba said the tunnel was 675 feet long and led to a "mock radar station" just in-

side the United States sector of Berlin.]

General Zarenko, in his note, proposed the formation of a joint commission by the Soviet and United States commandants in Berlin to "investigate" the matter.

A United States Army spokesman said tonight he had no information on the tunnel. The Soviet protest note said a meeting today between Colonel Kotsyuba and the United States commandant in West Berlin, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Dasher Jr. produced "no positive results."

THE EVENING STAR

24 APRIL 1956

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WIRETAPPING CHARGED TO U. S.—Berlin.—Col. Ivan A. Kotsiuba (hand on chest), acting Soviet military commandant in Berlin, escorts newsmen on a tour of a tunnel equipped with recording, switchboard and electronic devices. The Russians charge Americans cut in with listening devices on the Soviet Army's main cable lines.—AP Wirephoto by radio.

THE EVENING STAR

24 APRIL 1956

U. S. Denies Knowledge Of Berlin Wiretap Tunnel

BERLIN, April 24 (AP).—The United States command in Berlin today denied knowledge of a tunnel the Russians charged was used by spies tapping the Soviets' main communication lines.

A United States spokesman said, however, that the Soviet accusation "is being investigated." Another American official described the Soviet charge as "ridiculous."

The Russians announced last night that their signal and intelligence officers uncovered a long and elaborately equipped tunnel running from the American sector of Berlin into the Soviet sector.

They accused "American military authorities" of digging the tunnel and equipping it with an intricate system of listening devices, switchboards and recording apparatus. The Soviets claimed the Americans tapped three main cables which supply communications for their forces in East Germany.

Report Americans Fled

The Soviets claimed the tunnel was detected Sunday by their signalmen. The East German news agency, ADN, said Americans were in the tunnel and withdrew in a "great hurry." It added that lights in the tunnel were burning and listening devices were turned on.

The episode was the most spectacular in East-West relations in Berlin since the four-hour detention of four Americans, including two Congress members, by Communist police last November in East Berlin.

Col. Ivan A. Kotsibua, acting Soviet military commandant in Berlin, accused the Americans of tapping Soviet lines for "criminal and espionage purposes." He complained first to Maj. Gen. Charles L. Dasher, the United States commandant in Berlin, and then Maj. Gen. I. L. Barenko, acting chief of staff of Soviet forces in Germany, sent a protest note to Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, commander of American troops in Europe. Gen. Barenko demanded that a joint

Soviet-American commission investigate his complaint. Gen. McAuliffe's headquarters in Heidelberg had no comment.

Newsmen View Tunnel

After a news conference in East Berlin, the Soviets showed Western and Communist newsmen through the tunnel. It contained an air conditioning system, a switchboard, an amplifier, recording devices and the three cables which the Russians said were tapped.

Each cable carried about 100 wires. The Soviets claimed all the equipment — except the cables — was of American or British manufacture.

The tunnel itself was about 1,600 feet long. Berlin newsmen familiar with the area estimated that about two-thirds of it was under the Soviet sector and the rest extended into the American sector.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
24 April 1956

U.S. Probing Red Tunnel 'Tap' Charge

BERLIN—(P)—The U.S. command in Berlin Tuesday denied knowledge of a tunnel the Russians charged was used by spies tapping the Soviets' main communication lines.

A U.S. spokesman said, however, that the Soviet accusation "is being investigated." Another American official described the Soviet charge as "ridiculous."

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THE SUN

BALTIMORE

24 APRIL 1956

Russians Charge American Wiretap Espionage In Berlin

Berlin, April 23 (P)—The Russians accused the Americans tonight of tapping for spy purposes the communications of the Soviet forces in East Germany.

An official for the United States Army command here said, "We don't know anything about it."

In a formal protest note the Russians charged the Americans had dug a long tunnel where the Soviet and United States sectors of the city meet, then cut in with listening devices on the Soviet army's main cable lines.

Newsman Tour Tunnel

The Russians announced their charges at a hastily summoned news conference without precedent in recent years. Then they escorted Western newsmen on a tour of the air-conditioned tunnel.

The newsmen estimated it is about 1,650 feet long. Two thirds of it are in the Soviet sector and one third in the American. It is elaborately equipped with recording apparatus, switchboards and electronic devices.

The Communist East German news agency ADN said some Americans inside the tunnel were "surprised and withdrew in a great hurry" when the Soviets

discovered the tunnel yesterday.

ADN added the Americans had built a radar station at the site as a cover to dig the tunnel about 16 feet below the surface. The news agency said that after withdrawing from the tunnel to the radar station, the Americans watched "with great excitement" the Soviets who discovered the tunnel.

Besides the air conditioning system and a large amplifier, the Western newsmen were shown three large cables which the Russians said had been tapped.

Sees Spying Intentions

Col. Ivan A. Kotsiuba, acting Soviet military commandant in Berlin, declared "the tunnel and equipment give clear evidence they were built with criminal and espionage intentions."

Kotsiuba made his charge at a news conference to which Western newsmen were summoned on a half hour's notice. He did not explain how the tunnel had been discovered.

The Soviets made a formal protest in a note to the American authorities. The note protested the "illegal and unpermissible acts of American military authorities."

WASHINGTON POST

24 APRIL 1956

Reds Accuse U. S. Of Wiretapping

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—The Soviet command in Berlin accused the Americans tonight of tapping communication wires of Russian forces in East Germany for espionage purposes.

The Russians announced their army engineers yesterday uncovered a concrete-lined tunnel, 975 feet long, running from the U. S. sector of West Berlin in East German territory.

They said cables in the tunnel were joined into cables which supply Soviet forces. They declared the tunnel was equipped with elaborate wire-tapping devices, switchboards, amplifiers and other apparatus.

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